GIVING ENGLAND WARNING.

IAND BOARDEDS DEST SEE THE TRADE STEE STIES

he kmerican and toronto Constructorers to Aurentha foresters of British Markets frade barant the firest Gundrag on the English Grandstreet Truck Examples

What Easy Front Life his since WAS I PRESENT WITH ASSESSMENT TO predict sections of the functions will be now of acutors enterestational in point of frade. We more the first in the world-of the madern earli-FOR BOX WE NAME I PRODUCED A TO shopkeepers has now week sixture we may well feel that it believes us not to

There are two nations which are obviously their vast population which will in all probapetitors with cornelves. And with the fierscientific methods and their conquering spirit, devoted as these qualities are at this moment to preparation for trasis warfers redoubtable than the Americans

competition which seems to me especially formidable, and as I have not seen it large! ing attention to it. We are daily reminded of the gigantic fortunes which are accumulated in America, fortunes to which nothing in this country bears any relation what ever, and which in themselves constitute an enormous commercial force. The Americans, as it appears, are scarcely satisfied with these individual fortunes, but use them combination in trusts to make a capital and a power which, wielded as it is by one or two minds, is almost irresistible, and that, as it seems to me, if concentrated upon Great Britain as an engine in the trade war. fare is a danger which we cannot afford to digegard. Suppose a trust of many millions, of a few men, combined so to compete with any trade in this country by underselling all its products, even at a considerable loss to themselves, and we can see in that what are the possibilities of the commercial outcome of the immediate future.

"A curious feature, if I may say so without impertinence, in American commercial met great faculty for the acquisition of money, there is a complete contempt for money except as a means for making more, and for power. These millionaires, of whom we hear so much, are very often men of simple | tube works in Yorkshire says "Bad times lives, whose simple rule seems to be to make these enormous accumulations in order to acquire more power, and to roll the snow- of being used up. Of course, we are a small ball larger and larger. And in Germany we see in the same accumulation of capital the same peaceful preparation which made | work justified the big outlay recessary to the Germans rise from the deep troughs defeat by Napoleon, and which has made against America. Take the fron trade for them the most pulssant army of modern times, and made them the foremost milltary nation in Europe. That energy, that earnestness, that intellect, with a growing and powerful population, devoted with the same concentration of manner to the war of commerce as to the war of arn les, constitutes a condition which you cannot afford

"What is the remedy for this? What is poor old John Buil to do before he is suppressed and defeated by these newer competitors? That is exactly the question I should like to ask the chambers of commerce. It is quite obviously a question which it would be mere impertinen e for me, a layman, to answer in an assembly like this. But if I might say a word it would be to

echo what has aiready been said by the chairman, and which, perhaps, I should not have had the courage to say but for his lead, and that is -educate. I believe our raw material poured on any of their class by his fellowof men is the best in the world. But I do believe this -as far as I can judge from what 1 read and not from practical experience in life-1 do believe that our commercial men require educating, training scientifically from the bottom, if I might say so with out impertinence, to the top. I believe that is a feeling which has become very common in this country. Now, in what way is this education to be given? I see a great many articles now in the papers as to the decline of our trade -have our trade and manufactures declined, or have they not? -and several of our leading newspapers are, as you know, devoting articles to this subject, which | plates but for the excessive wages for loafing I read with profit, but as to which I do not | that the men stand out for and get here pretend to pronounce a definite judgment. But I do think all those articles, whether they be pessimistic or optimis' ic -and I am bound | paid by the ton of coal they take out. In to say they are generally pessimistic-are nited on this point of education. Our more in four and a half days than they do commercial travellers, we are told, are both nsufficient and inadequately equipped with to spend. Prices are high and it pays us foreign languages. There are not enough as a firm to turn out as much as we can while of them, and they are not quite good enough for their work - that, at any rate is the charge. I saw the other day in one of those papers that, I think, out of 4,000 commercial tray- spending their earnings and don't mean ellers that had passed through Switzerland to do any more work till they need more last year only twenty-eight represented English firms. I do not guarantee the exact | say. 'I don't want to earn more than thirty

'And there is the same complaint that our inadequate as our commercial travellers some surprise. Let me diverge from the commercial traveller for a moment, and express the sorrowful surprise that I felt at wages, little man?' asked the statesman finding that as a nation we were failing short | in the arts of advertisement. As individuals came the answer of the leisurely embryo we do not; the whole age is an age of adver- | British workman." tisement. Authors, actors, statesmen, sing-ers-I do not care to particularize any more Holy War of advertisement, and it does seem a day's work. They say they wont tire themselves, although, in fact a man may that for our goods which we do so success fully for ourselves. I hope that I shall hear | home with the consolousness of having | gone.

SECTION OF STREET YOUR ATTACHED TO SEE

compatible of chief implication AT AND THE CONTRACTOR OF THE STREET AND ADDRESS OF NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY OF THE OWNERS OF A an allowance sufferiors for their materiorge-o to Mr. Presenting, where they retrained for newring. Through I are method to a lick t

nameng and the Watternampton, they be it and rate spin monorthing of the Sorid son suggested in minter making, they some burkand get the first strightness in the firm a amstack making stress from and I extended to mak

fear, but to gird up our hand in preparation out of work as compared with that over 1 per cens, at the end of the previous year

England has less to fear than America era of contracted demand so successful one propounded for their comfort and secially the men here at the head of the grea most energetic of them would apply the which should attract the custom of markets, or at least to holding those till the last year or two were England's specpreserves if the industrial organization this country gave them any freedom of rection or confidence in the future Bu their experience of late has been, they say that they are practically held up by the own workmen as soon as they are worth robbing. They find that the union leaders insist on controlling every branch of their business except the production of the capital If the interference were intelligent it might be tolerated and reasoned with, but the universal complaint is that its sole aim has come be the propping up of the lazy and

nfit, at great expense and for no adequate return. No industrial community can live ong in a fool's paradise. As America has been quick to seize the prize which the bands of English rivals are too nerveless to seems to be that, in combination with that is worth recounting the experiences of some business men here engaged in the trades in which Americans have made the greatest

inroads.

The managing director of a large flue and are ahead of us in this country. It is not that our natural resources show any signs area compared with the States, but there is plenty of material here if conditions of extract it on the great scale that must be of the seas into which they fell after their kept up if we are to hold our own markets There is plenty of iron ore near the surface in Lincolnshire Nowhere in the world could it be in a cheaper position. But nowadays it can't be extracted profitably with our present machinery, and turning out, say, a thousand tons of pig iron a week. It must keep up to the American scale with the most powerf high-pressure blasting machinery and furout 600 tons or 700 tons a day. But you went often get a man who has the confidence to invest his capital in big expensive new plants Why? Because at every turn he is at his men's mercy. It is not want of education that makes the workman such a drag on trade. It is want of will and common sense. They are sluggish and indifferent; they won think for themselves. Some of their union leaders are most intelligent men and foresee well enough that their present course must end in self-destruction as an industrial community. But they dread the ridicule that is workmen if they pretend to admit any obligation to their employers beyond doing the least amount of work for the highest wages they can screw out of him The bulk of the older men don't care for what may threaten them. They think their union pension fund will see them through I don't see much promise in the young ones. They are all for enjoyment and watching football matches You will find 20,000 of them watching a single game Yet they have such a combination that they can hold up wages even when we are being undersold. The Clyde shipbuilders

A Yorkshire colliery proprietor gives his experience with miners: "They are the week before Christmas they took out in six usual days. They wanted the money the market keeps up, but we have seldom as much as so per cent. of our men at work. It is not sickness. It is that the absentees are money. You will hear a single young miner ob a week. Ten bob to live on and a pound to spend. They want as much as they forms and methods of advertisement are as | can get, but they don't want to have to work Herbert Gladstone went down one That, I confess, is a charge that I read with of our mines once to see what the life was

would not have imported American ship

British workman.

This testimony is indersed generally by United States consuls in industrial centres here. Many of the men do scarcely half a day's work. They say they wont tire themselves, although, in fact a man may get much more tired wasting time and going home with the consciousness of having

'Alf a crown a day and it ain't 'aif enough,

no more complaint of the failure of our trades practically defrauded his simpleses than in the meriods of experimenes. Then another who goes been siter a dar's intelli-table only to look semine and then will reco goes work. There is, of course, the interes-

countries. For instance, it is out of the most engineering shops here, since the the machines are identical. Here the out-It is only by electric haulage that the Enownership and are the most backward concerns imaginable. In England there are hands of eighty-one different companies. Most are too weak to do anything, but allow their navigation to become derelict, while for £1,500, together with the incriminating Society; £1,000 to the Childrens' Aid Society; others are consuming their estate by ap- letter propriating almost all their income to dividends, without regard to maintenance. They will probably be taken in hand by the Board of Trade before long, and the likeliest sequel that electrical haulage will be tried. A thriving trade has sprung up in the northeast of England in the construction of large steam engines for driving electric genera-H. R. C.

ELDRIDGE STREET CELLS FILLED UP. Nearly One Hundred Persons Taken in Karis Morning Raids on Open Saloons.

Cant Walsh of the Eldridge street police station and his detectives made three raids early yesterday morning, and filled all the cells in the station with male and female prisoners. At 13% Delancey street four men were caught playing cards and, with Herman Lees, the alleged proprietor, were with blotting paper locked up. Just before 2 o'clock Simon Rosenthal of as Rivington street and fourteen men who were drinking in his saloon were gathered in.

It was after 8 o'clock when the policemen rushed into the rear room of "The Morgue," a saloon at 15 Bowery The room was crowded with men, and a few women, most of them known as Bowery panhandlers. The announcement that everybody in the place was under arrest excited only languid in-terest. The patrol waron carried away sixty-five prisoners, including Richard Fitz-patrick, the bartender, who was charged with signature the Liquer Tax law. violating the Liquor Tax law
In the Essex Market police court the detectives swore that all the inmates arrested

ITALIAN SWINDLING GAME.

\$140 as Security for Bundle Supposed to Hold

84,500. hut Was Waste Paper. Gluseppe Delace, an Italian laborer living at 302 East Kinney street, Newark, was swindled in that city yesterday by two fellow asked him where they could find an Italian banker They showed him a bundle and told him that it contained \$4,500, which they had brought from the West and wanted to exchange for Italian money, as they were going home. He volunteered to show them to a nome He volunteered to show them to a banker's house and they went with him a few blocks. Then they remembered that they had an errand elsewhere and decided to let Delace get the money exchanged, saying they would meet him on the corner two hours later. They gave him the bundle and he started away with it, when one of the strangers called him back and demanded security for the large amount of money in the package. Delace had saved up \$140 to bring his wife and child from Haly and he turned his amount over to the strangers and structure.

STORIES OF SAM LEWIS.

VAPORIOS 4 1 44 868 MIN 1841 84

His Motto I frend to the Land and time to

the Print Sever Lat . Han cell after Wall ing in Agreement Mont Mir Hira Word Farchifatte throma the Band at Monte Carte.

amounted information in transferon management for him select one, he incomend in modified \$150 AND ROOM IS NOTED WOULD THEN THEN I the turng suspectivities who have dragged AND TRUST WHEN BY THE THE DESIGNATION had a million working on poper And 1991

if a beggar accosted him as he wandered up ing dwellings for the port, and discounts and down Bond street. a favorite custom of the Prince of toules a heartful field for few And when his will was proved the other day has been all that remains of the court all that remains of the court all that remains of the court of the Like most famous London usurers of modern to be divided equally betaven these two mes, Lewis started in a small war Origin- objects. The other specific bequests are the hard a small jewelry shop in Birming.

Am. Then immigrating to London he established the husiness in Cork street that made

a convenience to the Jewish poor for establishing relief of the Jewish poor for establishing a convenience to office home. blm famms and a multi-millionaire.

him trading bills of the most unimpeachable character to discount. He absolutely re-fused to have anything to do with them. and income for twenty years to be applied That class of business was not in his way. Once Lewis had made an agreement with after twenty years, capt at he divided a man he kept it to the letter-also he kept among institutions with that object; £15,000 his elient or victim to it. He seldom "let a for Homes for Working Girls in Lebdon. e found in a letter which Sir George Lewis addressed to the Times in April, 1898, on the tathe Evelina Hospital for Suck riddiren, 25,000

the paddington Green Children a Hospital, "In the year 1884," wrote Sir George, "A \$20,000 to the sisters of Nazareth, Hamich Australian sent his son to England to mersmith; g10,000 to Guy's Hospital g10,000 be educated at Cambridge. He had an al- to Charing Cross Hospital; gio one to St. lowance of £300 a year. He was 20 years of George's Hospital: £10,000 to St Bartholosimulate the industrial usages of the two age. In December, 1884, he made the ac- | maw + Hospital: £10,000 to st Thomas s Hosquaintance of Mr. Samuel Lewis of Cork pital £10,000 to the Hospital for Consumption street, to whom he gave three promissory notes at three months, one for £750, dated | County Hospital, Brighton; £10,000 to the Dec. 4. 1884, one for £500, dated Jan. 17, 1885. Metropolitan Hospital: £10,000 to the Uniand one for £250, dated Jan. 27, 1885, together

£1,500. Mr. Samuel Lewis gave him £550. "Birectly the father heard that his son for the Relief of the Jewish Poor: £5,000 for was in the hands of a money lender he tele- the Jewish Soup Kitchen: £5,000 to the Royal graphed to the manager of one of the Aus- London Ophthalmic Hospital: £2,000 to the lines on different work. Engineers here trainen banks in London to send his son back | Jews' Deaf and Dumb Institution; £2,000 are save to the enormous opportunities in by the next boat. This was done, but the to the Jews' Hospital and Orphan Asylum. oung man's university career was ruined. E2,000 to the Home and Hospital for Jewish patterns | The bank manager then came to me, and | Incurables: £2,000 to the Ro and devoting their shops to this trade. The I saw Mr. Samuel Lewis and offered to repay Lifeboat Institution, to be applied for the hairman of the Great Northern Hailroad him the amount be had advanced, with 6 per benefit of widows and orphans of men who as invited their attention to electric true- cent, interest. He refused the offer, and lose their lives in lifeboat service, or of pertion over 800-mile systems such as his for 1 then told him that as the undergraduate sons injured while engaged in such service. the plain reason that at the present running was under age the claim could not be legally 22,000 in trust for such society or societies rates the line is constantly overcrowded enforced against him. Mr. Samuel Lewis for providing the poor with coal as the trusreplied: 'I have his letter, in which he states | tees select; £2,000 in trust for such society glish canals can be made of any use in the that he is of age, and I can prosecute him or societies for providing the poor with soup trade of the country. They suffer from weak for obtaining money by false pretences." as the trustees select, £2,000 to the Metro-I said that was not possible, because he was politan Fire Brigade Widows and Orphans' not now in the country. On Jan. 5. 1886. I and General Benefit Fund: £1,000 to the Black-2,208 miles of free canal which are in the forwarded to Mr. Samuel Lewis £550, to- rock Convalescent Home, Brighton; £1,000 gether with £100 for interest, and he returned to me the undergraduate's promissory notes | 61 000 to the British and Foreign Sailor's

> Such were Samuel Lewis's methods, yet | £500 to the National Refuges for Homeless no less an authority on money-lending ques- | and Destitute Children. £500 to the Home of tions than the late Lord Chief Justice-and Lord Russell of Killowen was a severe critic of the business of usury once gave him no mean testimonial. It was at the close of the famous Spender-Clay case

The action was brought by Mr. Lewis to recover from Mr. H. Spender-Clay, at that time a wealthy subaltern in the Life Guards. the sum of £11,000 odd on two promissory otes, which he had signed at the request of Lord William Nevill, the son of the Marquis Abergavenny. The defence put forward by Mr. Clay was that he was not liable, because he was induced to sign the bills without knowing their nature by means of a fraudulent trick practised by Lord William Nevill. who, as, indeed, it was afterwards proved. had covered the main portion of the bills

Commenting during his summing up on the part that Sam Lewis had played in the matter, he said "his [Mr. Lewis's] business of bill discounting and money lending was not a very popular one, but let them at least be just to those who carried it on. The plaintiff had been for thirty years at the same address in Cork street, and there had een no attempt to show that he deserved other than the name of a man who was honorably

engaged. It is typical of the scale upon which Sam Lewis conducted his business that in a period of two or three years the monetary transactions between himself and Lord William Nevill embraced an amount of something

the raids were known to them as disor-arly persons. Each was fined \$5, but not single prisoner had money enough to pay itzpitrick. Resenthal and Lees were held book. "How I Lost £250,000 in Two Years." Ernest Benzon, the Jubilee plunger, in his

In round figures, I had a quarter million at my disposal. Not all in ready money, but all in negotiable securities. There was about £5,000 lying loose, and one of my guardians drew a check for that. Then I went off straight to Coutts's, where the securities were lying and, with these as security borrowed £50,000 from them. Of this sum 1 paid £33,600 to Mr. Sam Lewis for money obtained for me before I came of age. 1 have no desire to complain of the treatment received from the lender; upon the con-

Part XI. Case unfinished. Case from Part VIII. Surrogate's Court - Chambers - For product Wills Surrogate's Court - Chambers - For product Wills of Martia Wieser, George F. Wilde, Munne A. Keurman, Anne Dubson, Ellen Connor, Fieur, S. Dootle, Prederick Uni. John B. James, George Philipp, Jr., Margaret Waish, T. Frank Brewnell, Margaret D. Fossandan, Johanna B. Willmayer, at 10:30 A. M. Trial Term - No. 1840, will of Robert Courtright, at 10:30 A. M. No. 1822, will of Jonanna Widmeyer, at 10:30 A. M. No. 1822, will of Jonanna Widmeyer, at 10:30 A. M. No. 1822 will of Jonanna Widmeyer, at 10:30 A. M. No. 1822, and Jonanna Widmeyer, at 10:30 A. M. No. 1822, will of Jonanna Widmeyer, at 10:30 A. M. No. 1822, and Jonanna Widmeyer, No. 1862, 1964, 1467, 2020, 2020, 38004, acad. Sci. 1964, 1467, 2020, 2020, 38004, acad. 514, 915, 916, 2027, 1362, 2020, 1482, 1946, 1416, Part 11, --Clear, Short outners—Nos. 1862, 2822, 2837, 2839, 2828, 3800, 3835. and always has been a great friend to me Lewis was not of the oleaginous, insinuative type, so common in his profession. He was rather a "bluff" man. He could if he chose be extremely engaging in a somewhat roughand-ready way, but, on the other hand, if he had no desire to make himself agreeable. had a keen sense of humor, and his ready wit often stood him in good stead.

He lived in a beautiful house in Grosvenor square; his horses were some of the best in London, and of late years there have been few hetter known or more popular hostesses, in certain circles, than Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Levis, who inherits the whole of her bue"HE IS WELL PAID THAT SATISFLED (SHAKESPEARE) AS AN APPETISER AND PROMOTER

OF RESTFUL SLEEP GIVES SATISFACTION Nove cond Johann Hoff's Mait Extract in my

and Diseases of the Chest £10,000 to the Sussex

versity College Hospital; £10,000 to the Jews'

to the Cabdrivers' Benevolent Association;

£1,000 to the Universal Beneficent Society

Rest for Horses; £300 to the Factory Ulris'

Country Holiday Fund: #250 to the poor box

and at each of the metropolitan police courts.

RARR FISH CAUGHT IN FIGRIDA.

It to One of the Periophthalmus Family, Sup-

posed to Exist Only in African Waters.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. Jan. 27 .- Something

Sound, near Fernandina, the other night

oped
The fish has been preserved in alcohol and
photographs sent to the Smithso ian Institution at Washington for examination

Court Calendars This Day.

Court Calendars This Day.

Appellate Division — Suiteme Court. Ficess.
Supreme Court.—Special Term—Part I. Motion calendar called at 10 50 A. M. Part II.—Ex parternatures.

Nos. 1533, 1643. Prictited cause. No. 2034. General calendar—Nos. 2082. 1667. 1671. 1779. 2284.
2277. 2281. 2362. 2272. 2385. 1661. 1862. 2477. 1828.
2267. 2281. 2362. 2272. 2385. 1661. 1862. 2477. 1828.
2267. 2281. 2362. 2272. 2385. 1661. 1862. 2477. 1828.
2301. 2356. 2384. 2391. Part IV.—Adjourned for the term. Part V.—Case suffinished. Case from Part III. Part VI.—Case suffinished. Case from Part III. Part VI.—Case suffinished. Case from Part III. Part VI.—Case suffinished. R. Cases. Trial Ferm.—Part II. Clear. Nos. 8364. 8823, 7767. 7864. 8813. 4918.
8701. 5085. 8329. 8580. Part III.—Case summished. Nos. 1790. 6649. 2015. 6871. 2235. 7285. 7383. 7484.
8701. 5085. 8329. 8580. Part III.—Case summished. Nos. 1790. 6649. 2015. 6871. 2235. 7285. 7383. 7484.
8701. 7882. 7787. 7810. 7105. 7886. 2236. 6336. 7182. 7816. 7224. 7117. 1722. 7696. 7624. 7779. 7794. 7811. 7882. 7787. 7543. Part IV.—Clear. Cases from Part III. Part VI.—Case summished case from Part III. Part VII.—Case summished case from Part III. Part VIII.—Case summished case from Part IIII. Part VIII.—Case summished case from Part III. Part VIII.—Case summished case from Part III. Surrogate's Court.—Cases from Part VIII. Surrogate's Court.—Cases from Part VIII. Surrogate's Court.—Cases from Part VIII. Surrogate's Court.—Cases from Part VI

No More Concise Aggregation

at each of the clay of London justice rooms

Johann Hoff's Mait Extract is a certain tonic and invigorator. It imparts energy and eleacity, and supplies resistance to fatigue

JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT MAKES FLESH AND BLOOD

PACTORY INSPECTOR'S REPORT. 184 SIS Pounts Employed in Pacturies. Raker Access. Jun. 27 - Phere are 733,540 people payaring and 5 505 in mines, the latter being

in air femilies simplicad in the factories, of a convalencent coffage home or hospital | mentand protection of these people have been He whick to his own line of business. Time London. Haspitall gifton to trustees for happentors visited about 50,000 places last year, and time again trading bills were offered to such charitable institution or mediculines an increase of about 65 per cent. Employees nay necross of about 50.000 places last year, as increase of about 56 per cent. Employees suffered accident to the number of 2.574 last year, there being forty-three fatal accidents in manufactories and five in mines. Amendments to the eight-bour law are resonanceded so that employees will be allowed to work overtime in confectionery and canning establishments and the lake wherein the work must be rushed during short seasons. It is recommended that the law requiring exhaust fans on polishing and builting machines should be amended to apply to all such claves of machines. It is also supposed that the Factory Inspector should be allowed to inspect bolors in factories, that persons in charge of bolers should be subjected to a test of fitness, that factory buildings should be restricted in height to four or five stories, except when freproof, and that they be supplied with stairways in indepencity: F10,000 to Maidenhead Hownital, Elloon.

names thereto before it is received in the enement. Last year the department in-estigated 22,001 applications for permission o do work in tenements, of which 6,082, were tofore granted were revoked for the same reasons. In the claces licensed 38,500 people are employed, of whom 23,300 are females. Outside of New York 8,440 sweatshop licenses are in force and the law is generally observed. The report says that the bakeshop inspection law has worked much good and, referring to the alleged unlawful conditions said to exist in certain East Side bakeshops in New York city, declares that it is one thing at first to establish sanitary conditions in a bakeshop and another thing to have them constantly maintained in such condition, and that it is well nigh an utter impossibility to maintain a clean and sanitary condition in these places at all times.

LABOR TROUBLES IN THIS STATE. State Board Reports 547 Strikes and Lockouts

Last Year, the Highest on Record. AIBANY, Jan. 27.-There were \$47 strikes nd lockouts in the State last year as shown by the State Board of Mediation and Arbitraon, seven-tenths of which were occasioned questions of wages and hours of labor. a number last year showed an increase ver the preceding year, and reached the oned was established, though there were over serious labor troubles than usual he strikes were divided as follows: Building rades, 151; laborers, 80, garment werkers, a textile workers, 32; fron workers, 52; to-seco workers, 25. The board says that few new in the way of Florida fishes was caught by Alfred Lucas while seining in Nassau ing 225 labor disturbances the board gave attention. The strikers were successful in 225 cases, either gaming all they wanted or compromising, while 212 strikes were unsuccessful. The question of wages was responsible for 363 strikes and unionism for 164 of these strikes in lasted a day, 173 three days, 111 from three days, 104 ces from a week to a menth, while 16 lasted more than a penth, It was a fine specimen of the periophthalmus to be confined strictly to the African waters to be confined strictly to the African waters. This specimen is a fine one. It has arms and elbow, with wrist and a five-fineered hand, like its African cousin. It is also fitted with members under its chest, with members under its chest, with members must feet for walking—these feet having separate and distinct toes. The head is not so sharply out down as its African prototype. The face has a more intellectual appearance, so to speak, and its eyes are more human-like. The anni fin is prehensible at the polats and aids the fish in climbing, but here the arm and hand have not been developed.

Scranton Street Car Tronbles Settled.

SCHANTON, Pa., Jan. 27.- To-day for the first time in several months Scranton is easy with regard to its street car service. The employees of the city lines held a meeting employees of the city lines held a meeting at 2 so o'clock this norming and received on answer from the company to their latest demands. The company conceded nearly all the requests of the men. As there were not enough arrivances left to make even a decent growl about, the men voted the offer satisfactory. But the answer been unsatisfactory the men had all arrangements means the receiver and the control of the men and the arrangements are the men had all arrangements means. ctors the men had all arrangements made

Dress Goods Department.

550 Remnants of Plain and Fancy Dress Goods and Corduroy, will be sold to-day, at 50 cts.

a yard, former prices from \$1 to \$1.50 a yard.

Lord & Taylor, Broadway & 20th St.

PRANK ROCKEPELLER IN TEXAS Standard Oil Man Visits Galveston -Not Inter

ested in the New Oil Field. GALVESTON, Tex., Jan. 27 -Frank Rooks. feller, youngest brother of the Standard Oil magnate, with his wife and three daughters and accompanied by Mr and do work in tenements, of which 6.082, were med, owing to the unsanitary condition the premises, while 2.354 licenses there over the premises, while 2.354 licenses there were revoked for the same the city, were the guests at an oyster roast the city, were the guests at an oyster roast the city, were the guests at an oyster roast the city, were the guests at an oyster roast the city, were the guests at an oyster roast the city, were the guests at an oyster roast the city, were the guests at an oyster roast the city, were the guests at an oyster roast the city, were the guests at an oyster roast the city, were the guests at an oyster roast the city, were the guests at an oyster roast the city were the guests at an oyster roast the city were the guests at an oyster roast the city were the guests at an oyster roast the city were the guests at an oyster roast the city were the guests at an oyster roast the city were the guests at an oyster roast the city were the guests at an oyster roast the city were the guest at an oyster roast the city were the guests at an oyster roast the city were the guests at an oyster roast the city were the guests at an oyster roast the city were the guests at an oyster roast the city were the guests at an oyster roast the city were the guests at an oyster roast the city were the guests at an oyster roast the city were the guests at an oyster roast the city were the guests at an oyster roast the city were the guests at an oyster roast the city were the guests at an oyster roast the city were the guests at an oyster roast the city were the guests at an oyster roast the city were the guests at an oyster roast the city were the guests at an oyster roast the city were the guest at an oyster roast the city were the guest at an oyster roast the city were the guest at an oyster roast the city were the guest at an oyster roast the city were the guest at an oyster roast the city were the guest at an oyster roast the city were the guest at an oyster roast the city were the guest at an oyster roast t given by Dr. and Mrs. E. Rendal left on their tour of old Mexico at & P M Mr. Rockefeller, when interviewed disclaimed any intention of visiting the Beat mont oil fields, saving that he was not interested in oil but in cattle. Continuing. he said:

"We are just down here on a little pleasure faunt through Texas and thought we would take a look at Galveston are going right on again down into Mexico and out to California. The last time I was in Texas was three years ago and I don't believe I was ever in a State where I have Mr. Rockefeller insisted that no signifi-cance should be attached to his trip, as it was simply one of pleasure.

GOV. VAN SANT DECEIVED.

Pardoned a Shoplifter at the Request of the St. Paul Police and Leading Citizens.

Sr. PAUL, Jan. 27 .- A scandal in which the Police Department and several leading colliticians conspired to obtain a parden for Mollie Morris, a shoplifter, formerly of Chicage, was disclosed to-day. The woman was convicted, and after three weeks the Chie of Police, Prosecuting Attorney and prominent politicians asked for a parden, which was granted. Gov. Van Sant to-day declared he granted. Gov. Van Sant to-day declared he was decelved by Chief of Police O'Connor and others in whom he had confidence.

What surprises and mystiffes everyhedr is the prominence of the men who were parties to the deception. The petition was signed by Fred C. Schiffmann, State oil inspector F. S. Warner, federal surveyor-general T. F. Conroy, clerk of the municipal courts Albert Berg, formerly Secretary of State and a member of the Legislature; J. S. Vanduver, a political worker; F. W. Hollman, formerly assistant county attorney, and D. F. Reese, clerk of the State Supreme Court. It is believed that the woman had wealthy briends behind her.

Hamilton Club Will Dine Charter Revisers A complimentary dinner will be given to the Charter Revision Commissioners at the Hamilton Club, Remsen and Clinton streets, Brooklyn, to-night James McKean, one of the Commissioners, is president of the Club and former Mayor Charles A Schierer, another Commissioner, is a prominent mem-

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